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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT TACOMA

10 TOBY J. MASSE,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 DOUGLAS A. WADDINGTON, *et al.*,

14 Defendants.

Case No. C07-5717 BHS/KLS

ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND
AND DENYING IN PART
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO COMPEL

15 Presently before the Court is Plaintiff's motion to compel production. (Dkt. # 26).

16 **I. INTRODUCTION**

17 Plaintiff Toby Masse filed this Section 1983 action against several employees of the
18 Washington Corrections Center (WCC), claiming that they violated his rights when they retaliated
19 against him for filing prison grievances and conducting his prison disciplinary hearing in violation
20 of his due process rights. (Dkt. # 7). Plaintiff claims that the Defendants confiscated and lost
21 several items of personal clothing and when he complained, they responded by placing him in
22 segregation and filed a false disciplinary report against him. (Dkt. # 7, ¶¶ 16, 19-20). At his
23 disciplinary hearing, Plaintiff alleges that prison officials refused to allow Plaintiff to present
24 witnesses or the assistance of a staff advisor. *Id.*, ¶¶ 22-25.
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1 The parties met, conferred and were able to resolve several of their discovery disputes.
2 Remaining unresolved are Plaintiff's requests for the following documents: (1) DOC policies
3 concerning personal property, cell searches, contraband and segregation; (2) grievances filed by
4 Plaintiff at WCC in 2007, and (3) records pertaining to Plaintiff's religious preferences and to
5 religious services received by Plaintiff at WCC in 2007. (Dkt. # 26; Dkt. # 29-2).

6 II. DISCUSSION

7 Pursuant to Rule 26(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, parties may obtain
8 discovery of relevant information. Relevant information is defined as information that is
9 "reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).
10 The Court may deny relevant discovery, however, if the "burden or expense of the proposed
11 discovery outweighs its likely benefit." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(iii). After careful review of the
12 discovery requests, the objections stated, and argument of the parties, the Court finds that the
13 motion to compel should be granted in part and denied in part as follows:

15 A. DOC Policies Regarding Personal Property, Cell Searches, Contraband and 16 Segregation

17 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants acted contrary to its policies regarding personal property,
18 contraband and segregation when they filed a fabricated disciplinary infraction and that the
19 infraction was written in retaliation of Plaintiff for submitting a grievance. (Dkt. # 26, p. 2, citing
20 Dkt. # 7, pp. 4-5). Defendants deny that they acted contrary to policy or in retaliation. (Dkt. #
21 22).

22 Defendants' primary objection appears to be the cost of the production. They also object
23 because they contend that Plaintiff has equal access to the policies. Plaintiff responds that he
24 cannot afford the copies and he has only limited access to view the documents at the library.
25 (Dkt. # 30, p. 4).

1 The documents are relevant to a Plaintiff's claim that Defendants' retaliated against him.
2 A prison regulation that impinges on an inmate's constitutional rights is valid as long as it is
3 "reasonably related to legitimate penological interests." *Turner v. Safley*, 482 U.S. 78, 89 (1987).
4 The Plaintiff bears the burden of proving that the allegedly retaliatory action served no legitimate
5 penological purpose. *Bruce v. Ylst*, 351 F.3d 1283, 1289 (9th Cir. 2003). Courts should "afford
6 appropriate deference and flexibility to prison officials in the evaluation of proffered legitimate
7 penological reasons for conduct alleged to be retaliatory." *Pratt v. Rowland*, 65 F.3d 802, 807 (9th
8 Cir. 1995). However, prison officials "may not defeat a retaliation claim on summary judgment
9 simply by articulating a general justification for a neutral process when there is a genuine issue of
10 material fact as to whether the act was taken in retaliation for the exercise of a constitutional
11 right." *Bruce*, 351 F.3d at 1289 (citing cases).

12
13 Plaintiff is entitled to production of the policies governing DOC's actions in issuing the
14 infraction against him. Therefore, Plaintiff's motion to compel is **granted** and Defendants are
15 ordered to produce copies of DOC policies governing personal property, cell searches, contraband
16 and segregation.

17 **B. Plaintiff's Grievances**

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19 Plaintiff requests copies of all his administrative grievances submitted at WCC during the
20 time material to his complaint. (Dkt. # 26, p. 3). Although Defendants concede that Plaintiff's
21 request included relevant information, they refused to produce the grievances until Plaintiff
22 provided the identification numbers of the relevant grievances. (Dkt. # 29, p. 4). Plaintiff
23 responds that he is unable to identify the grievances, that the amount of grievances is small, and
24 that the documents are relevant because Defendants have asserted the affirmative defense of
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1 failure to exhaust administrative remedies. (Dkt. # 30, p. 6, *citing* Dkt. # 22, p. 3).

2 The administrative grievances filed by Plaintiff that are related to the claims alleged in this
3 lawsuit are relevant and Plaintiff's motion to compel these documents is **granted**. Based on
4 Plaintiff's representation that he is unable to provide Defendants with the identification numbers
5 of the relevant grievances, Defendants are ordered to produce all grievances submitted by Plaintiff
6 at WCC in 2007, including all responses, appeals, reports and investigations.

7 **C. Records Pertaining to Plaintiff's Religious Preference and Religious Services**
8 **Received by Plaintiff at WCC in 2007**

9 Plaintiff requests documents relating to his religious preference while he was confined at
10 WCC and all religious services received by him in 2007. (Dkt. # 27, p. 8).

11 For the first time in his motion to compel, Plaintiff argues that "while he was confined in
12 segregation by Defendants in retaliation for complaining about the loss of his personal clothing,
13 the conditions there were unconstitutional because, among other things, he was deprived of all
14 reading material other than a christian bible, and he is buhddist.[sic]" (Dkt. # 26, p. 4). Plaintiff
15 argues that he must establish a liberty interest as part of his deprivation of due process claim and
16 that this can be established by, among other things, an examination of the conditions of
17 segregation. (Dkt. # 30, p. 7).

18 Plaintiff has not alleged that Defendants violated his right to practice his religion or that
19 the conditions of confinement in segregation were unconstitutional. In his Complaint, Plaintiff
20 alleged that he was denied due process during his disciplinary hearing on February 12, 2007,
21 when Defendants denied him the right to present exculpatory evidence including live witness
22 testimony and witness statements and the assistance of a staff advisor. (Dkt. # 7, p. 5).

23 Therefore, the documents relating to Plaintiff's religious preference and religious services
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1 received by Plaintiff in 2007 are not relevant and Plaintiff's motion to compel these documents is
2 **denied.**

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4 **III. CONCLUSION**

5 Plaintiff's motion to compel (Dkt. # 26) is **Granted in part and Denied in part** as stated
6 herein. Defendants shall provide the documents as directed herein by **September 26, 2008.**

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8 DATED this 2nd day of September, 2008.

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11 Karen L. Strombom
12 United States Magistrate Judge
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